

# THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 25, 1901.

No. 19

## NEW MO- TIVE POWER.

TWO WONDERFUL EXHIBI-  
TIONS AT THE WASH-  
INGTON CITY  
PLANT.

### THE MAGIC OF LIQUID AIR.

All Automobiles and Engines Run by a New Power—A Union of two Hitherto Rival Companies—The Triplex and General Liquid Air Company.

Washington Star.

It is not generally known, but nevertheless a fact, that the two hitherto rival and combating liquid air companies of the U. S. have practically combined and in a few days will have been legally constituted one company, to be known as the Triplex and General Liquid Air Company, operating under the patents of Charles E. Triplex and Ostergren & Burger.

The combined companies have a Washington plant, just installed, and are now doing their preliminary work in the building of the Capital Traction Company at the foot of Seventh Street.

Exhibitions were given yesterday afternoon and on Wednesday afternoon at the plant by the company, under the auspices of Prof. G. A. Bobrick, E. T., its chief engineer. They were exhibitions of magic, spectacular and vivid, that would have put to shame the performances of the elder Hermann in his palmy days, but they were combined with a most convincing ocular demonstration of tremendous and hitherto almost unthought-of power under perfect control. The experiments were watched at both lectures by distinguished groups of scientists and business men.

From the freezing of a beeestake to the consistency of a pane of glass, to the running of an automobile, a lighting plant, and a refrigeration plant, every step of the wonderful progress that has been made with the development of this new energy was exhibited in a manner quite startling even to the scientific men present—for it is only during the last few months that many of the most remarkable developments have been reached by Prof. Bobrick, and the learned world is only now beginning to hear of them.

Prof. Bobrick is a twentieth century magician, dealing not with mumbled words, sleight of hand, and artful mirrors, but with the paraphernalia of a combined chemical laboratory and engine shop. He works not in charms and hoodooes for the destruction of his enemies, and the production of love philters, but in sober earnest for the generation of energy in a new way to turn wheels and produce actual, tangible, valuable results. His mysteries are mysteries no longer when he explains them, but they are none the less bewildering for that.

He is a dark, quiet man, rather under the ordinary size, remarkable in appearance only for a pair of vivid black eyes that show the fire of a fine imagination. He is a Russian by birth, and received a thorough education in the St. Petersburg Institute of Technology, one of the leading technical schools of the world. He has been experimenting with liquid air for some years, and during the past two years has been doing practical work in harnessing its energies so clearly demonstrated by Prof. Triplex and others. It is by his efforts, however, almost entirely, that these practical working machines using liquid air have been devised and constructed, and it is on these machines that the Triplex and General Liquid Air Company has been allowed a large number of patents.

Prof. Bobrick began his exhibition yesterday with the new liquid air automobile. He explained its mechanism and then gave a practical demonstration of its running capacity, so far as this could be done on the floor of the company's plant, which only gives a "track" of about 200 feet in length. The automobile is particularly noticeable because of its extreme lightness and gracefulness, with an entire absence of big and heavy machinery. Further examination shows a number of advantages which it seems to have over machines run by other motive powers, but this point is first to attract attention. The reason for this is shown when the framework of the vehicle is removed and the mechanism is revealed. There no electric battery and no steam engine and no gasoline tank.

Explained in the fewest words, which do not really explain, of course, the machinery of this automobile consists of a reservoir containing liquid air and a series of pipes carrying the air as it expands to a little piston, which turns the wheels of the vehicle. The elaboration of the machine is all in furnishing means by which the air may be made to expand more rapidly and hence develop its latent power more quickly.

As Prof. Bobrick explained the nearest analogy to this engine in mechanics is the steam engine. Liquid air is at a temperature of 312 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. When it is encased in a reservoir properly constructed it evaporates

### FEET ROASTED WITH LAMPS.

Horrible Torture inflicted by Robbers to Secure Treasures.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 19.—

A reign of terror exists among the residents of Smoky Hollow, Starucca and adjacent places in Susquehanna county, resulting from a series of outrages committed by a gang of masked burglars who have tortured their victims when it was supposed many were concealed about the premises to extort information. A few nights ago early in the evening, a rap was sounded on the door of Peter Rhinehart at Smoky Hollow, and a voice inquired the distance to an adjoining farm. When Rhinehart opened the door to answer he was overpowered, bound and gagged. His wife was treated in a similar manner, and the aged couple had their feet roasted with lamps to compel the disclosure of hidden wealth. As a result of the assault both of Mrs. Rhinehart's feet will have to be amputated.

Niles Gilmore, of Smoky Hollow, received a large payment Tuesday. That night he was visited by three masked burglars, but drove them away with a revolver. The same night the post-office at Starucca was robbed. Thursday night Patrick Higley was held up by the robbers and beaten into insensibility. He claims to have identified the robbers, but refused to disclose their names, fearing death.

At Starucca a vigilance committee has been organized to deal summary vengeance to the bandits if captured.

### A BIG FIRE AT CAROLINA BEACH.

Cottages Destroyed to the Value of \$10,000.

Wilmington, N. C., April 18.—

Carolina Beach, one of Wilmington's two summer resorts, sustained serious loss by fire this morning between midnight and day. The flames started in the cottage of Dr. J. D. Webster and destroyed that and all the other cottages south of it. Fortunately it was pretty well towards the southern end of the beach so only about a third of the cottages on the beach were lost, the Oceanic Hotel and other property of the New Haven Traction Company escaping. The Kure House and three cottages owned by Hans A. Kure were destroyed. They were worth six or seven thousand dollars and were insured for three thousand. The \$500 to \$1,000 each: Jno. J. Fowler, Mrs. C. P. B. Mahler, Robert W. Smith, Dr. J. D. Webster. The total damage is about ten thousand dollars, with less than one-half insured.

### PHILIPPINES BURIED ALIVE.

Because They Were Opposed to the Insurrection.

Manila, April 20.—The trial of the members of the Mando-Ducat secret society, who are charged with burying alive Filipinos who were opposed to the insurrection, and the trial of insurgent agents have elicited the fact that in one locality all the local officers, the parish priest, and the president were the chief offenders.

A reign of terror was secretly in

augurated, and persons refusing to contribute to the insurrection cause were buried alive by the direction of the president.

All the details of the conspiracy

have been unearthed, many arrests

have been made, there is abundant

evidence, and it is probable that all

of the ringleaders will be hanged.

Ripley Acquitted by the Jury.

Frankfort, Ky., April 20.—The

jury in the case of Capt. Garnett

Ripley, charged with being in a con-

spiracy which resulted in the as-

sassination of William Goebel, to-

day rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Capt. Ripley was the fourth one of

the alleged Goebel suspects to be

tried. The jury was composed ex-

clusively of Democrats.

The matter of a requisition for

the return of ex-Governor W. S.

Taylor, from Indiana, for trial, was

again a theme of popular specula-

tion, but up to noon today no applica-

tion for extradition papers had

been filed.

### The Well Trained Servants Going North.

Washington, April 19.—At the

meeting of the American Social Sci-

ence Association today, Mrs. Olga

Landhorne, of Virginia, read a pa-

per on domestic service in the South.

She said the agents from the North

and West are offering high wages

and taking away all the well-trained

and reliable colored people from that

section.

Those who are left are mostly

what are called the "new issue" ne-

groes who have grown up in free-

dom, utterly untrained as cooks,

housemaids or nurses. She spoke

hopefully of the prospective results

of the establishment at Hampton

and elsewhere of schools for the in-

struction of young men and women

in household work.

### A West Virginian Consul Appointed.

Washington, April 19.—The Presi-

dent to-day appointed Samuel T.

Stapleton, of West Virginia, to be

consul of the United States at Nuevo

Laredo, Mexico.

Richmond to Have a \$100,000 Library.

Richmond, April 19.—The board of

Aldermen decided to-night to ac-

cept the Carnegie proposition of a gift

of \$100,000 for a public library, pro-

vided the city shall appropriate \$10,-

000 a year for the maintenance of the

institution. The common council

still has to act on the question.

### THE IREDELL COUNTY SANTER.

It is in Steele Creek and the Hite or Her, or Hog Mollie."

Charlotte Observer.

The negroes of Steele Creek town-

ship are in a state of abject terror.

For the last few days some strange animal about the size of a half-grown calf, with a head like a wild hog and feet like a dog has been slaying negro babies, pigs, lambs and dogs. From what an Observer man learned yesterday, it must be the Iredell County Santer, though it has been called the "Hog Mollie" by the colored people of Steel Creek.

The varmint carried off and ate

five or six pigs near Shopton about

Mondays night and is still at large.

It comes at an hour when no man

looks for him, or her, or it, and

tramples the dogs, the cattle and the hogs. One negro claims that it

was charged under his house where one

of his hounds had eleven young

puppies and carried every one of them away. The thing has bristles instead of hair and it can carry a small animal on every bristle.

No doubt this is the same animal that the Lineville people thought was a bear.

### A TERRIFIC STORM IN TENNESSEE.

The Track of the Southern Railway under Water—The Rain Turns to Snow.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 19.—A

torrential storm raged throughout

east Tennessee to-day, making two

days of continuous rain, and as

the result the streams are out of bounds

and threatening great damage.

The tracks of the Southern Railway and

Queens & Crescent road are under

water at various points and the con-

tinuous rain is raising the streams to

a height never seen before and seri-

ous delay to traffic is feared. The

rain has changed to snow to-night.

### Another Skirmish in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., April 19.—In a

series of pistol duels this afternoon

W. D. Nicholas killed Owen Bradley,

the noted trainer of thorough-

breeds, shooting him through the

right side. A woman is to be

at the bottom of the trouble. The

men met in a down town saloon,

Nicholas was the only man to speak:

"Understand you are looking for me," he said. Then he drew his revolver and Bradley fell dead, his own pistol half drawn. Both men

are known to have been paying at

the same saloon.

Bradley was badly hurt and the

other is missing. The water in all

the streams about Black-bug is

higher to five or six feet under

water.

At Schoenerville, the home of

the Pressed Steel Car Company, the

little town is completely surrounded

by water. The workers and their

families constitute a community of

several thousand persons.

Wheeling, W. Va., fears the most

disastrous flood in its history.

In many parts of Pennsylvania

and Ohio, probably the heaviest

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WU. McLAURIN AND DANIELS.

The Manufacturers' Association of Charlotte, had two distinguished guests to dine with and address them last week: Minister Wu, the star attraction, spoke practically and encouragingly about the great opening in China for the output of our cotton factories.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina gave his speech more of a political term. He said that he did not agree with his party on the question of imperialism but that he heartily favored expansion and he mentioned one or two other points where he differed from the party organization, but further stated that he intended to make the fight inside the Democratic party for re-election.

This speech of Senator McLaurin's has been given an astonishing amount of attention by the Democratic press generally, and especially by the Simmons-Joe Daniel organ in this State. There is nothing strange or new in the position declared by Senator McLaurin, indeed his position has been known to be such for a long time. But the thing that is most notable about the utterances of the machine press of North Carolina is that they all declare that McLaurin holding such views ought to get out of the Democratic party and join the Republican party. There are many Democrats in North Carolina that are in good standing in the party who hold similar views to those expressed by Senator McLaurin, and the Raleigh News and Observer has supported such men for office time and again and will do it again. Indeed, the editor of the News and Observer made a greater departure from Bryan's faith while he fed at the Cleveland pie counter, and to be sure that he paid well for his pie he turned his batteries in the meantime on the late lamented Senator Vance.

Indeed, the State well knows by the past record of Mr. Daniels that he would be a glad pilot on any boat flying any colors, provided that boat is carrying most of the passengers and the bulk of the freight.

"WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH THAT SHALL HE ALSO REAP."

We notice with pain that the City of Riot, Red Shirt and Revolution down by the Sea, has been, and no doubt is, going through another revolution. This time the "riot" occurred between the redshirt mayor (of questionable military record) and his board of revolutionary aldermen. It seems that Mayor Wadell attempted to appoint the chairman of the sub-committees that have to do with power and pie, making himself chairman of more than one of the more important committees, and that his aldermen refused to submit to such redshirt methods when practiced on them.

It seems that they wanted a hand in fixing themselves to control this power and pie. The city of riot, red shirt and revolution having been so recently and deeply sown with the seeds of lawlessness and richly fertilized with negro blood, has shot up tares inside of the holy of holies to plague and curse those who so recklessly and lawlessly sowed them.

For the good name of the State, and the good name of the old town, we regret that such unseemly things should be; but they are surely suffering for violation of the laws of God and man to securpelf and power, ignoring that most wise precept, "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

TROUBLE IN CHARLOTTE.

Wilmington may be the only people on the beach of the redshirt shoe string district, but she is not the only town in the district with municipal troubles and scandals.

Major McCall has appointed as Recorder in Charlotte Mr. Shannonhouse, a member of the legislature which passed the bill creating this new office. It has been charged in the public prints that there was a "deal" and corruption in this matter, and both the Mayor and Recorder say that Rev. Mr. McElwain, the Presbyterian editor did not tell the truth. In the last campaign, this reverend gentleman stood for redshirt politics, and after the election wrote somewhat joyously of redshirt policies.

By the way, it will make an interesting chapter for a future issue to take an inventory of the members of this legislature who legislated them selves into judgeships, solicitorships, recorderships and the like.

It is time for the farmer and business man to join hands to liberate North Carolina from the political domination of such men as Simmons and his machine. They stand in the way of the industrial progress of the State.

A clerk in the office of the State Auditor of Virginia has been arrested for embezzlement. He is a 50 year old Democrat and not a carpet-bagger.

### THE BIBLICAL RECORDER ON JUDGE WINSTON.

Commenting upon the appointment of Judge Winston, Editor Bailey in the Biblical Recorder of the 10th delivers himself of the following wry-faced paragraph:

"Mr. Winston is a well known politician. In his appointment the Governor was evidently indifferent to the elements supposed to be essential to that quality designated as judicial. Mr. Winston was a member of the General Assembly increasing the number of judges. Ordinarily this should be done from being appointed. We cannot avoid the impression that the Governor suffers a distinct loss of prestige by this appointment."

Sorrow and joy here meet: the Governor loses prestige, but Winston gains pie.

Personally, we sympathize with the editor of the Biblical Recorder to the extent of believing that a man better fitted for the judgeship could have been found; but we admire the creative genius of the man that could make a judge out of Winston, seeing that the Almighty required as much as the dust of the earth to make man out of to begin with; and yet we feel that Winston was justly entitled to this appointment, and that the Governor is not thereby lowered in our estimation. It is true, that some few years ago Winston armed it with Geo. White, the negro Solicitor, who helped him sought, without avail, to become a judge, just as more recently he has armed it with Aycock, the Governor, who has made him one; and that the Governor now holds in Winston's affection the old nestling place of White. But while "not all the water in the rough, rude sea can wash the balm from an anointed king," may not time and conscience-sinking party service in two lawless and successful campaigns deodorize even Winston? Consider his service to the Democratic party: it was Winston that organized in 1898 and 1900 the effective George White supremacy clubs from the mountains to the sea, and the party had no more active and tireless worker than he; and it had no conscientious work too vile for him to plan or cheerfully execute.

Just such services were needed and they were acceptable and accepted; and if the laborer be worthy of his hire, it would seem that Winston as judge is a legitimate progeny of those campaigns. And so all seemed to think on the day of the inauguration, when Francis D. Winston was proud master of ceremonies in the very fitness of things, and every spectator felt like exclaiming, "No Winston, no Aycock."

Our friend of the Recorder countenanced and upheld the methods of those campaigns, accepted Winston's methods and services with out protest, and knew how Aycock was getting to be Governor, and when he fed at the Cleveland pie counter, and to be sure that he paid well for his pie he turned his batteries in the meantime on the late lamented Senator Vance.

Indeed, the State well knows by the past record of Mr. Daniels that he would be a glad pilot on any boat flying any colors, provided that boat is carrying most of the passengers and the bulk of the freight.

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The Recorder should remember the recent past, and that the Governor is but the equation of his environment, and so not expect too much. And in its criticism upon the Governor's appointments, it should follow this good Scottish rule:

"And when ye justly can command, command them; And abilins when they winna stand your test, Wink hard and say Aycock has done his best."

But Mr. Bailey is not the only Democrat in North Carolina that in whose mouth the appointment of Winston fixes a rank taste as if an old Congo boy had just moved in.

CONSPIRATOR AND HIS TOOLS.

The CAUCASIAN is much gratified at the general approval from Populists and many Republicans in the State as to its position with reference to not pressing the cases against the democratic registrars who were indicted for violating the election law.

We are glad to see that Lieut. Gov. Reynolds in a clear and forceful article in the Winston Republican takes the same position. We take this occasion again to express our regret that such action was taken, and to say that we fear that those who advised such action will yet have to regret it.

But that is now all in the past. We want simply now to express the only gratification that we feel for said action, and that is, that we would regret to have seen one or more of these democratic election officials, who were simply the tools of Chairman Simmons, land behind the prison bars for carrying out his lawless and infamous instruction, while he, (Mr. Simmons) the man who deserves to be behind the prison bars more than his tools, who simply did his bidding, should sit in high places and enjoy the fruit of a stolen victory.

IT IS TIME FOR THE FARMER AND BUSINESS MAN TO JOIN HANDS TO LIBERATE NORTH CAROLINA FROM THE POLITICAL DOMINATION OF SUCH MEN AS SIMMONS AND HIS MACHINE. THEY STAND IN THE WAY OF THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

It is time for the farmer and business man to join hands to liberate North Carolina from the political domination of such men as Simmons and his machine. They stand in the way of the industrial progress of the State.

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### SHOULD THE JUDGES RESIGN?

The following editorial appeared in THE CAUCASIAN two issues since. The points made were appreciated and enjoyed by many people of all political parties, and to such an extent, that the demand for extra copies soon exhausted the edition. Calls for copies of that issue continue, therefore without further explanation, we reproduce the editorial below.—ED.]

It is at least remarkable that some of the newspapers that were rampant for the impeachment and conviction of Judges Furches and Douglas have recently been suggesting that these judges should resign, now that they have been acquitted by the High Court of Impeachment of the grave charge preferred against them.

In this connection it occurs to us to say, that as seen by common lights along common lines of thinking, the time for these judges to entertain the notion of resigning closed with the preferring of the articles of impeachment by the House of Representatives, and that this peaceful method of retiring is now suggested only to their prosecutors.

It would have been cowardly of course, for the judges to resign under fire, but with a partisan majority against them in both Houses and yet we feel that Winston was justly entitled to this appointment, and that the Governor is not thereby lowered in our estimation. It is true, that some few years ago Winston armed it with Geo. White, the negro Solicitor, who helped him sought, without avail, to become a judge, just as more recently he has armed it with Aycock, the Governor, who has made him one; and that the Governor now holds in Winston's affection the old nestling place of White. But while "not all the water in the rough, rude sea can wash the balm from an anointed king," may not time and conscience-sinking party service in two lawless and successful campaigns deodorize even Winston? Consider his service to the Democratic party: it was Winston that organized in 1898 and 1900 the effective George White supremacy clubs from the mountains to the sea, and the party had no more active and tireless worker than he; and it had no conscientious work too vile for him to plan or cheerfully execute.

These judges, having trusted not in vain in their own integrity and in the integrity as well of Senators in and out of their own party, were acquitted with satisfaction to themselves and honor to the Commonwealth; and being acquitted, they of course retain their offices, the greed for which lay at the bottom of the prosecution; and now the hungry hordes having failed, they suggest that these judges resign.

A hungry man went on the road and fiercely fought his adversary for meat. He spent his bitter strength in fruitless struggle. Then lifting up his pleading hands in pathos mild, he said, "I tried to rob you but failed; none the less I pray you, give me your meat and go on your empty-handed; I do not think that you ought to eat meat any way."

But, when the vote was taken and the bright light waned that had twinkled in Craig's dark firmament, he could with propriety have resigned.

When the vote was taken and night swept over the customary gloom of Graham's dark countenance, he could with grace have thrown up the sponge.

When the vote was taken and night swept over the customary gloom of Graham's dark countenance, he could with propriety have resigned.

When the vote was taken and the pious joy of Allen's rosy face fled like a frightened child at his failure to disgrace the memory of Judge Faircloth, his old time friend, partner, and benefactor, there would have been no impropriety in his resignation.

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## THE CAUCASIAN

Raleigh, N. C., April 25, 1901

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### THE LARGEST GOLD MINE KNOWN

The CAUCASIAN has received a prospectus of the gold mining properties of the California King Gold Mine Company, which we admit, is most interesting and fascinating from any point of view. The mines owned by this company, which are described in the prospectus, are not new mines. They are the well-known Pichacho mines located in the Pichacho Basin in the lower part of California near the Colorado River and about twenty-five miles north of Yuma, Arizona.

The prospectus shows that the property owned by this company consists of twenty-three mining claims with a surface area of between four and five hundred acres. While these mines have been well known for a long time and have been for many years the property of the largest stockholders in the California King Gold Mining Company, yet it is one of those large, low grade ore mines which could not be mined with much profit twenty or even ten years ago. The thing that has made this great low grade ore mine and other similar mines spring into great importance and value has been the discovery of the processes known as the "Concentration process" and the "Cyanide process," which makes it possible, when the other conditions are favorable, to work very low grade ore mines with great profit, provided the quantity of the ore is sufficient.

It is not generally known that the recent great increase in the world's supply of gold has not come from the working of the mines that have become famous on account of the richness of their ore, and which have always been limited in quantity, but from the opening up and developing of the large number of low grade ore mines by the recently discovered process above referred to, in which the past could not be worked with profit. Only a small per cent. of this large increase of gold in the last few years have come from the famous Klondike and Cape Nome regions in Alaska. The newspapers have advertised the richness of the ore veins in these mines in Alaska to such an extent that the public generally has been led to believe that the recent great output of the precious metal has come from these and a few other rich mines, but nothing is further from the fact.

It will no doubt astonish our readers when we state the fact that over ninety per cent. of the more than \$68,000,000 of gold and other precious metals produced in Montana during the last year came not from the mines containing rich ore, (which alone could be worked at a profit a few years ago) but came from that class of low grade ore mines, which a few years ago, were practically worthless on account of the cost of getting the gold from the ore, notwithstanding there were large deposits of the ore.

This Cyanide process not only made it possible to open up nearly all these low grade ore mines but it has enabled the owners of the rich mines, in many cases, to more than double their profit by using this process to get the waste gold out of what is known as waste tailings, from the mills, which in the past has been thrown away. A case in point is the famous Drummond mine near Helena, Montana. This has been considered a wonderfully rich mine, yet last year by the Cyanide treatment of the waste tailings the owners of that mine made more from the waste than from the rich ore taken from the mine and worked by the old process.

This will give to the public some conception of the wonderful revolution that this Cyanide process is working and will continue to work in the gold mining world, to say nothing of the wonderful effect it will have upon the financial condition of the world by the great increase of the yellow metal under the gold standard.

The Cyanide process above referred to is simply a dissolving of fine gold, (which would go out with the waste tailings and be lost by the ordinary process) by a dilute solution of Cyanide of potassium and the subsequent precipitation of the gold from the solution of Cyanide with fine zinc shavings. The crushed ore, whether taken from the low grade mine or whether gathered up as waste tailings are simply put into a large vat and treated with the solution as above, which dissolves and squeezes or sucks out, as it were, from the ore every particle of gold that it contains, however small, then by the precipitation as above referred to the gold is deposited in the bottom of the vat as metal. This is a very inexpensive process and provides the machinery and buildings necessary are also inexpensive. This makes it possible for a mine, when the ore averages and when between \$1 and \$2 a ton to be worked at a profit where conditions are favorable, that is, where wood and labor are not too high and where transportation of wood and other heavy articles, necessary to be transported, can be carried at a reasonable expense.

At the California King Gold Mines, above referred to, it seems extremely favorable, that is, there is wood in abundance near by, and when the forests near by are destroyed after many years, then

hard wood can be cheaply supplied by floating it down the river to the ore mills, besides everything to be transported from the mines can be carried by boat down the river.

Experts who have examined the mines report that there is ore in almost unlimited quantity at a average from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton, while there are many small rich veins that would run high as from \$15 to \$20 per ton. These experts further declare that the ore can be mined and reduced by the Cyanide process at a cost of less than \$1 per ton. If these figures are only half true it will make these mines the greatest gold producing and dividend paying properties in the world.

The owners of these mines are not wealthy men, and they don't care to give a large interest in their property to capitalists, neither do they care to borrow money and mortgage what property they have to the limit; therefore they have decided to sell a limited quantity of stock, namely, 300,000 shares par value at \$5 per share at the reduced price of \$3 per share, in order to raise sufficient money to equip a large modern plant and to begin the operation of the mine on an extended scale.

They will not sell one share of stock after the 300,000 shares are sold, nor will they wait upon the public to furnish the money. They have borrowed the money necessary to begin. They have made a contract for the construction and completion of the power house, crushing plant, the Cyanide plant pumping works, assay and retorting works, with all of the necessary buildings and appliances required for the thoroughly equipped plant and for the construction of five and a half miles of railroad from the mines to the mill site on the Colorado river, with full equipment of cars and engines. They expect to have the plant in operation by Jan. 1st next whether a single dollar of stock has been sold or not, however, as stated above, they are willing to sacrifice 300,000 shares of stock in order to raise this amount and start in their operation clear of cash.

They are guaranteed by all druggists.

### Six Inches of Rain in New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 18.—The severe rain and electric storm which reached New Orleans last night continued all night and the greater part of today with a total rainfall in excess of six inches. As a consequence nearly all the city streets and sidewalks were under water. Several of the street car lines stopped running and many men went the night at their clubs, being unable to get home. Two houses were struck by lightning and one woman was injured. The damage in the city was slight, but great injury is feared to the early planted crops throughout Louisiana, Texas and southern Mississippi.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

### STRIKES A RICH FIND.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes J. F. Green, of Lancaster, N. H., "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did more good than all the medicines I ever tried. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family. Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists."

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Married his First Love on Third Round.

Richmond, Va., April 17.—Capt. W. A. Parsons, of Cochran county, Va., and Miss Blanchie Masters, of Upton Park, N. Y., were married to-day at Morris Memorial Episcopal church, Ossego county, N. Y.

The wedding was the culmination of a romance of unusual interest. Mr. Parsons, a beardless youth, met Miss Masters in 1861, and it was a case of love at first sight. Parsons came South and after the war married here. After twenty-six years of happy married life, Mrs. Parsons died, and a year later Capt. Parsons, while up North, learned that his youthful affection for Miss Masters had been reciprocated, but he was engaged to marry another lady, and the wedding soon followed.

After four years the second wife and Miss Masters is Capt. Parsons' third wife. She is a great-great-granddaughter of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, and a great-great-niece of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

A Nice Spring Suit of Clothes.

Will be given free to anyone who will sell only 100 packets of seeds for us at 5c each. No money required in advance. Write us postal saying you accept this offer, and we will mail the seeds to you at once.

T. J. KING CO., Sedgeman, Richmond Va.

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#### NEW MOTIVE POWER.

[Continued from first page.]

It may be kept for a month or more. When, however, outside air is allowed to reach it a rapid evaporation and expansion begins. When this evaporation takes place in a series of pipes all exposed to the outer atmosphere it is as if a fire were placed beneath a boiler containing water. The atmosphere at 60 degrees above zero is 372 degrees above the temperature of liquid air. In the automobile the pipes are painted black to absorb the largest amount of heat from the atmosphere. The atmosphere acts as Prof. Bobrick's fire.

It is said that the liquid air automobile can be manufactured and sold complete with a good profit at \$500 up. The liquid air for motive power will cost much less than electricity and not more than steam or gasoline. The machine can be run further without recharging than any other yet devised. It makes no smoke, no heat, and no escaping steam, and no noise in its workings. It is so light that the wear and tear on the vehicle are reduced to the minimum. The machinery is so simple and consists of so few parts that it is practically indestructible. The management of the vehicle and the motive power can be learned in two minutes. There is no possibility of danger connected with it.

The appetite of the audience was whetted by the automobile show. It has been contended for a long time, comparatively speaking (there are no actual long periods of time since the development of liquid air), that the agent is absolutely worthless as a power, or rather cannot develop any power whatever. Some of the greatest of the minds that have considered the physics of the new liquid have from time to time launched the dicta that the problem is equivalent to that of attempting to create power by the evaporation of a tank of cold water. Nearly every one in the audience had read or heard these opinions, and their refutation in such a startling manner was quite sufficient to keep the attention during the remainder of the experiments.

Prof. Bobrick performed many variations of the show experiment with liquid air that have become somewhat familiar of late. He immersed a rubber ball in the fluid for a moment and then made a very good throw to second base, as it were, using a fair wall of the plant as a target. The ball splintered as if it had been a glass ball hit by a marksman. He made an excellent hammer for exhibition purposes out of mercury, freezing it so solid around a wooden handle that it was used to drive nails. The hammer was handed around among the audience for ten or fifteen minutes and had not yet begun to show any signs of melting. Two glasses, one containing pure alcohol and one containing whiskey, were frozen solid, the whiskey at a temperature of about 175 degrees below zero and the alcohol at about 200 degrees below. The liquid air being heavier than the alcohol sank below it in the glass during the experiment and boiled violently while it was absorbing heat. Prof. Bobrick spoke of the uses of liquid air thus illustrated in purifying chemicals, by separating them at their different freezing points. The whiskey containing some water was freed from the water completely.

Another class of experiments were those showing the wonderful powers of liquid air when converted into its original form rapidly by artificial means. A lighted match on the end of a steel pen was immersed in the fluid and the pen began to burn brilliantly as the liberated oxygen combined with it. A mass of felt, almost wholly unflammable, was filled like a sponge with the liquid air, so that the evaporation would be very rapid from a wide surface. When a match was touched to it there was a momentary explosion with a dazzling white light, and the entire thing had disappeared in gases.

The experiments showing the possibilities of liquid air in furnishing a brilliant illuminant at a low cost were most interesting. A small machine, such as might be used in an ordinary dwelling house, was used. It occupied about as much space as a house gas metre. Somewhat less than a quart of the fluid was put into the tank and as it evaporated the oxygen was brought into contact with an ordinary gas flame, the combination of the two making a white flame of 1,000 candle power. Four or five of these lights, a total of 4,000 candle power, were running during the entire two hours of the lecture, and when the programme was concluded there was somewhat more than half the fluid remaining in the tank.

Chemically explained, this brilliant light is produced by a complete oxidation of the carbon in the gas flame. The ordinary flame wastes by far the greater part of the latent light in the gas. One gallon of liquid air with the gas will produce seven 1,000 candle power flames for three and one-half hours, or it will produce seven 100 candle power flames for thirty-five hours, or fourteen 100 power flames for seventeen and one-half hours. When it is remembered that the ordinary flame is from 20 to 25 candle power only it will be seen what a vast difference there is. The gallon of liquid air necessary can, when commercially made, be produced for a few cents, and perhaps very soon for less.

Prof. Bobrick next exhibited a complete refrigerating, lighting, ice making, and furnace plant, on a small scale, such as might be used in a hotel or brewery, using enough light and refrigeration to make the original cost of such a plant permissible. The liquid air is placed in a tank heat-insulated, similar to that used in the automobile, the size of course being proportioned to the size of the plant. In the machine constructed by Prof. Bobrick it con-

tains three or four gallons. The liquid air on its way from a liquid to its original form is in turn utilized to impart its cold to an ice plant and a refrigerator, to run a two-horse power engine, to furnish light in connection with gas flame, and finally, after imparting a large part of its latent energy, is directed into a coal or charcoal furnace, where, on the same principle as in the production of light, it is utilized to make an intense white heat sufficient to convert steel into a vapor.

This plant was run for an hour or more at the exhibition. It converted a tank of water into ice, ran the engine, pumped water, cooled a large refrigerator to a temperature of 10 degrees below zero, ran the electric and hydro-carbon lighting plants and finally the furnace. When the experiment was completed the three gallons of liquid air were nearly exhausted.

Prof. Bobrick said in relation to his inventions and the future of liquid air in general, in conversation last night:

"Only a few years have elapsed since the discovery of means by which liquid air can be manufactured cheaply, and yet already it must be conceded to be thoroughly demonstrated that it is:

"First—An energy as great as that you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. I arrest the trouble at once. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, Drug, Lat.

#### Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.

May be worth to you more than \$100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. I arrest the trouble at once. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, Drug, Lat.

#### A Wife by Advertising.

News and Observer.

Raleigh had as visitors yesterday Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Seaman, of Apex. It was a bridal couple. Mr. Seaman is 60 years old and comes from Apex, while Mrs. Seaman was Mrs. Christiana M. Baker, a widow, aged 50, of Ephrata, Pa. The marriage was the result of courtship by correspondence. Mr. Seaman advertising for a housekeeper, with a view to matrimony. The couple never met till last Saturday at the depot in Reading, Pa. They were pleased with each other and marriage followed, the couple being now at home in Apex.

#### MILEAGE TICKETS REDUCED.

Cost of a Line Railway, on thousand-mile tickets are now sold from all points on its lines at rate of \$25.00, including those previously sold in the state of Florida at \$30.00. These tickets are good over the entire Seaboard Line Railway system and are honored between Richmond and Washington and the Richmond, Petersburg and Roanoke and Pennsylvania railroads, between Portsmouth and Biltmore by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company (Bay Line) and between Clinton and Columbia, S. C., by the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad, all tickets which have been sold at \$25.00 and endorsed "not valid in State of Florida" will be honored over the entire system, including lines from Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

#### Special Rates VIA S. A. L. RAILWAY.

General Missionary Conference M. E. Church, South, New Orleans, La., April 24-30, 1901.

One first class fare from all points, rates from Raleigh \$25.50. Tickets to be sold April 22, 23 and 24, final return limit May 3.

#### Heavy Elephant Tusks.

The tusks of the Toro elephants are enormous; Ewart Scott Grogan secured one weighing 138 1/2 pounds, from Kasagana, the King of Toro. Many heavier ones have gone out of the country through the Swahili traders. The heaviest that he shot scaled 98 pounds (dry), and others secured 86, 85, 87, 78, 67, 69, all of which would be considered unusually large in South Africa. It is very curious that the tusks of the elephants in the country within a radius of two hundred miles from the Albert Lake should be so much heavier than those of other parts of Africa.—Everybody's Magazine.

#### RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in kidney, bladder and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

#### United Confederate Veterans' Reunion, Memphis, Tenn., May 28-30, 1901.

Special low rates from all points; rate from Raleigh \$16.45 for round trip; tickets sold May 25, 26 and 27, return limit June 4. Extension of final limit may be obtained until June 1 by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at New Orleans on or before May 16, and on payment of fee or fifty cents.

#### TURNER'S ALMANAC.

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#### WANTED.—Two reliable Traveling Salesmen in each State; permanent position; salary and expenses; experience absolutely essential. Address, Piedmont Tobacco Works, Greensboro, N. C.

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#### Raleigh Marble Works

COOPER BROS., PROPRIETORS—

Raleigh, N. C.

#### Monuments.

Shipments made to any part of the state at same price as at shop.

Write for Catalogue.

#### Save Your Gardens BY USING

ORDER

AT

ONCE.

NON-POISONOUS INSECTICIDE.

1 Pound Package, \$ .15

8 " " .35

5 " " .50

124 " " 1.00

Shakers .65

Non-Poisonous insecticide.

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